APOSTLE DOWIE DIES IN A RAGE

While In Delirium He Orders Guards To Eject Critics.

AMASSED FORTUNE OF $28,000,000.

Attended by Three of His Faithful Followers, the Founder of Zion City Passes Away in Poverty in His Former Mansion—Health Had Declined Steadily Since Being Ousted by Voliva.

DOWIE'S WORKS.

He built a creed: its communicants excommunicated him.

He built a city; its inhabitants exiled him.

He raised Voliva to power; Voliva ruined him.

He drew about him thousands who worshiped him; he died deserted save by a few.

At 16 Dowie practiced divine healing in Australia.

At 20 he was a master of Hebrew, Greek and theology and had a library of 10,000 volumes.

At Zion City he controlled 19,000 people and $25,000,000 worth of property.

He took 3,000 followers on three special trains to convert the city of New York.

After being ousted out of Zion City he planned a new colony, with 700,000 acres, in Mexico.

Chicago (Special).—John Alexander Dowie, erstwhile overseer of the Christian Catholic Church, died at Woodlock Saturday morning at Zion City, Ill., which he founded, on the north shore of Lake Michigan. His passing was not unexpected.

The end came at 7:45 o'clock, and had been in a state of dissolution for months. Beaten in his later years for control of the properties he had originated, the prophet failed to recover his oldtime physical strength.

Dr. Dowie died at Shiloh House, with apparently little pain. He was attended by three of his faithful personal following—Judge Barnes, Freeman Palmer and his valet servant, and John Hershfield, colored.

The prophet Friday was in his usual condition—that is, he exhibited no immediate signs of passing away, although weak.

Mattered Voliva's Name.

Deserted by his wife, son and father, the patriarch of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion passed beyond the world's immediate ken with a sigh on his lips and the muttering of the name of Voliva—Wilbur Glen Voliva, who succeeded Dowie as "overseer" of the church and the vast estate. Just what the dying man intended to convey by the word could not be interpreted by the few faithful attendants at his bedside in Shiloh House.

At the bedside of the dying leader were Judge Barnes, formerly a strong adherent of Dowie, but for sometime a councilor with Voliva; Hatchfield, the negro bodyguard; Samuel Thad. Weensel, engineer, and Miss Nilsen Hansen, servants, and a nurse.

Promises to Return.

The last words of John Alexander Dowie's life was spent in earnest religious devotion. At midnight he attended a service of his remaining followers and spoke to them for half an hour, with "forgiveness" as the keynote. His voice was strong and he joined in several gospel songs, the last one being: "Am I a Soldier of the Cross?" Dowie, true to his powers character, always sang the words with a strong personal accent and changed the language to "I am a Soldier of the Lord." At the close he shouted:

"The millennium has come."

Retiring at 1 o'clock the "apostle" slept until 5:30 o'clock, awoke to see his attendants and rambled a bit in delirium, saying among other things:

"I'll come back in a thousand years."

It was noticed that he was in a weakened condition. At 7 o'clock he awoke again, when it was observed that the end was not far. Gradually Dr. Dowie sank until he could only utter the word "Voliva." Death came at 7.40 o'clock. Meanwhile Judge Barnes had been notified and joined those at the dying man's side.

Dowie's Last Words.

Dowie died as he had lived, first in the belief in his divine mission. An hour before his death it was suggested by one of his followers, whose faith failed him when put to the test, that a physician be called.

The leader half arose in his couch, and, gazing fixedly at the little group of tearful workers, said:

"I need no physician. God is all I am."

The last hours of the aged leader of Zion were given over to murmuring over in his favorite hymns, prayers and passages of New Testament of a militant character.

Dowie died unforgiving and unforgiven. During the short period of consciousness he never mentioned the name of the wife who had deserted him nor the son who had preferred a compromise to the direction of battle in which Dowie lived and moved and had his being.

His last words were the motto of the faith he created:

"Peace be unto you."

State Halts Train Service.

Houston, Tex. (Special).—The Sunset Limited of the Southern Pacific was stopped because it was 60 minutes late, the amusement being due to the recent order of the Texas Railroad Commission requiring passenger trains to run within 30 minutes of their schedules. There were a large number of Northern and Eastern tourists aboard the train going to the Pacific Coast, and they were compelled to remain here 12 hours.

Woman Editor Wins Medal.

South Bend, Ind. (Special).—Katherine Eleanor Conway, editor of the Boston Pilot, was selected as the recipient of the Laetare medal for 1907. A medal is given annually to some member of the Catholic laity in the United States distinguished for service to religion, art, science or philanthropy and many men and women prominent before the public have been honored in this mark of esteem of Notre Dame. Miss Conway is the fourth woman to receive the award.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Domestic.

Maurice C. Mengis, who sued Geo. Louis Fitzgerald for a million dollars for information regarding the Western Maryland Railroad, and who twice got a verdict in his favor, has compromised the case for $200,000 in cash.

Repulsed by Mrs. Florence Patterson, with whom he was infatuated, Henry de Burt, shot and fatally wounded himself on the woman's doorstep in Cleveland.

Governor Higgins, of Connecticut, has denounced the presence of Gen. Charles R. Boynton, a legislative agent, at the statehouse as a scandal and pest.

A hundred and fifty guests in the Standard Hotel, San Francisco, were forced to flee in their nightclothes from flames that destroyed the hotel.

The trial of Edward A. Smith and Sumner Sargent, Charlotte, N. C., millmen, charged with violation of the immigration laws, was abruptly ended by Judge Boyd instructing the jury to find in favor of the defendants. The action was taken on motion of counsel for the government.

Eleazer W. Perkins, former first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, has sent to the New York Life his personal check for $54,019.19 to reimburse it for the Republican campaign contribution made in 1904.

Thomas Wrigley was locked up in jail in Kingston, N. Y., charged with the murder of his wife, whose dead body was found in her home at Marlborough.

The United States Circuit Court, sitting in St. Louis, decided that Missouri officials outside of that city jurisdiction can be brought there for trial.

The consolidation of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Company and the Laurentide Pulp Company has been effected, the deal involving $3,000,000.

About 400 members of iron shipbuilders' local union were locked out at the yards of the American Shipbuilding Company.

The Minnesota Senate passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to purchase a silver service for the battleship Minnesota.

The two-cent railroad rate law went into effect in Nebraska and the companies put an end to all reduced rates.

The safe in the Farmers' Savings Bank, at Hartwood, N. Y., was blown open and robbers took $4,000.

A telephone demand for Reading on the New York Stock Exchange sent the stock jumping. There was a rumor that Harriman was after the road, which Harriman denied. Otherwise the stock market was dull and featureless.

The attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, now on trial in the federal court at Chicago for alleged violations of the Elkins act, are making a strong fight against the indictments proper.

Mrs. William K. Thaw took the stand and told of her love for the late Evelyn Nesbit. Justice Fitzgerald ruled that the question of a lunacy commission cannot come before the court.

The Western Pacific Railroad, the western end of Gould's Wabash system, is spending a million a month in improvements.

Foreign.

The Women's Enfranchisement Bill was practically killed in the British House of Commons for the present session. The gallery of the House was crowded with women. A petition signed by 21,000 women protesting against equal suffrage to their sex was presented.

The long visit of the Amir of Afghanistan to India and the good impressions made upon him has strengthened the ties which make Afghanistan a buffer state against a possible Russian advance upon India.

The French Foreign Office denies the report that negotiations are proceeding between Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan for the delimitation of their interests in the Far East.

The German government won its first victory in the new Reichstag by the passage to their second reading of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill for German Southwest Africa.

The prospectus of the Japanese conversion loan of $115,000,000 at 4 per cent. was issued in London. Half of the loan has been apportioned to London and the rest to Paris.

Dr. Estupinan, Salvadorean minister to Mexico, whose resignation was announced, will probably go to Washington as minister from Salvador to the United States.

The physician has died from the plague, contracted while experimenting in the laboratories at St. Petersburg, and a number of physicians there are ill.

Irish members of Parliament in protesting to the British Postmaster General against the proposed change of the calling port of White Star steamers from Queenstown to Plymouth on the homeward voyage, contended that the abandonment of Queenstown would delay the delivery of American mail.

It was announced in the Reichstag that an agreement in opinion had been reached between the representatives of the United States and Germany on the basis for a commercial treaty.

The seal fishing steamer Leopard, of St. John's, N. F., was crushed in the ice off Cape Race, but her crew of 103 men reached land.

Eugen Kupke, a stager, became suddenly demented at a concert given in the palace at Berlin before guests of the Emperor.

The British steamer Cambridge, belonging to the Great Eastern Railway Company, went ashore in a fog off the Holland coast.

The United States will likely take more active measures to enforce its demands for official recognition of the American schools.

The Czar gave a cordial reception to M. Golovin, president of the lower house of the Russian Parliament.

Dr. Lychaltine, who was declared at that strict measures be taken to stop the alarming increase of the disease.

The Portuguese Parliament has ordered the immediate withdrawal of army appointments.

The February statement of the London Board of Trade shows increases of $27,000,500 in imports and $16,511,000 in exports.

King Frederick Augustus of Saxony arrived at Lisbon and was received in state by King Charles of Portugal.

The salary of the German Ambassador at Washington has been increased from $25,000 to $30,000 a year.

WANTS DAMAGES OF $30,000,000

Sugar Trust Sued By Philadelphia Concern.

THE HIPPLE FAILURE RECALLED.

The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company Claims That Its Works Were Shut Down by Its New York Rival, Which Wrongfully Obtained and Exercised a Controlling Interest.

New York (Special).—A suit for $30,000,000, with costs and attorneys' fees, was filed in the United States Circuit Court here against the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the Sugar Trust, by the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company, of Philadelphia. The latter is the company in which Frank K. Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, held 26,000 shares of stock (the controlling interest), and which in turn he had placed in the hands of Adolphus Segel, the Philadelphia promoter.

Hipple killed himself when his enterprises failed about a year ago.

The complaint in the suit, which is brought through the law firm of Wise & Marshall, of this city, alleges that, through Segel's negotiation a loan from Gustav E. Kissel, the banker, was acting as agent here for the American Sugar Refining Company, the latter corporation secured control of the Philadelphia company, the reason of the fact that the voting power in this company had been placed with the American Sugar Refining Company when Segel turned over, among other collateral to the loan, the receipts for 26,000 shares in the Philadelphia corporation, which had been placed with Segel as security.

Took Voting Power Also.

In an agreement made between Kissel and Segel at the time that Segel's loan (which was for $1,250,000) was secured it was stipulated that the lenders should have the voting power of that stock. An agreement alleged to have been drawn up by Kissel and Segel sets forth all these facts is annexed as an exhibit in the suit filed. This agreement, it is set forth, was made on December 19, 1902.

The whole sum and substance of the complaint is that the Sugar Trust secured control over the Philadelphia rival, elected a controlling number of directors, and then were able to shut down the plant and put an end to its manufacturing.

Besides naming the American Sugar Refining Company as defendant, the complainant also names Henry O. Havemeyer, John E. Parsons, Gustav E. Kissel, Walter J. Robinson, George L. Trigg and Horace J. Wagner as individual defendants.

Mr. Havemeyer is the president and a director of the trust, Mr. Parsons a director and vice president, and the other four named through the fact that they were elected directors in the Philadelphia concern and thus had control over that corporation's destinies. It is alleged in the suit that all of these individual defendants conspired to put an end to the activity of the Philadelphia corporation.

Conditions Of The Loan.

The complaint is sworn to by William Howard Ramsey, as president of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company. It is shown by the complaint that Segal negotiated the loan from Kissel for use in promoting the Champion Construction Company. Attached to the papers in the suit as an agreement signed by Segal as treasurer, Thomas B. Hazard as president and William H. Whiteside as secretary of the Champion Construction Company, giving the lenders of the $1,250,000 loan power to use the 26,000 shares of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company according to the agreement drawn up between Segal and Kissel.

In addition to the collateral Segal gave 10,000 first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each on his Majestic House Apartment Company of Philadelphia, and also 500 first mortgage bonds of $1,000 each on that Segal held in the Philadelphia sugar concern.

Killed From Ambush.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Special).—Adam B. Hess, a prominent resident of Dent of Hazleton, was murdered there, being shot down by two men in ambush as he was on his way to his home. Only one shot was fired. It entered his left side, close to the heart, and he died a few minutes after. He stated that he did not know the men and that he could not give them as they arose before him. They came as near to rob him and ran away as soon as the shot was fired. There is no motive known for the crime.

Expedition To Asia Minor.

New York (Special).—An expedition headed by Prof. J. R. S. Sterrett, a well-known archeologist of Cornell University, left here on the steamer Princess Irene for an 18-month trip through Asia Minor. Dr. A. T. Olmstead, B. B. Charles and J. C. Wrench, all of Cornell, and archeologists, accompanied Professor Sterrett. Mr. C. O. Harris, now in Athens, will join the party abroad.

Brothers Killed In A Fight.

Sergeant, Ky. (Special).—Tracker Rice and Speed and Elijah Bailey, brothers, were killed in a desperate fight in a boat when crossing the Kentucky River, 20 miles below here. With them was John Ellsmore. A dispute arose between Ellsmore and Rice, whereupon the Bailey brothers took sides with Rice. Ellsmore with out warning struck Rice on the head with an oar, and then a fight with pistols and knives followed. Ellsmore, himself badly wounded, finally reached shore with his companions.

Italy's Navy At Jamestown.

Rome (By Cable).—Contrary to previous reports on the subject, it was asserted at the ministry of marine that only the armored cruiser Varese and the cruiser Etruria will represent Italy, under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi at the naval review at Hampton Roads in honor of the inauguration of the Jamestown Exposition.

There was a lively debate in the French Chamber of Deputies over the Weekly Rest Day Law.

COURSES IN COURTSHIP.

Proposed College For Reform in Love and Match Making.

Chicago, Ill., (Special).—Colleges of courtship for the reform of American lovemaking are needed to fit the lovelorn population of the nation for matrimony, according to Prof. Charles E. Henderson, the University of Chicago sociologist.

In an article on "Courtship," in the current Biblical World, issued from the University Press, the professor urges expert instructors for those who are smitten with the "illusions" of love.

Hasty marriages, divorce and marriages of convenience are classed as results of "barbarism" into which courtship and marriage have fallen. He gives as examples of the decline in true love "where the wife is bought from the parent like a cow, or where she is compelled to marry to secure a fortune from a rich fool."

Fashionable society exhibits depraved standards and almost is accepted as a substitute for rational marriages, he declares.

Professor Henderson points out as particular evils of modern lovemaking such perils as flirting, taunting of conquests, extravagance, accepting coffee presents, ignorance of the training of children and courtship without intent to marry.

N. Y. Herald Pleads Guilty.

New York (Special).—The plea of guilty to a charge of sending obscene matter through the mails in its personal columns was entered in the United States Court by William Rand, counsel for the New York Herald, and Frederick Lawrence Bennett, owner of the Herald, and Henry W. Gilling, advertising manager of the paper. Sentence will be imposed on April 3. The maximum fine, under the counts of the indictments, is $40,000.

Addicks' Farms Sold.

Wilmington, Del. (Special).—Several properties of J. Edward Addicks were sold by United States Commissioner Pearson to the trustees for the children of Charles S. Hinchman, of Camden, N. J., amounting to $70,000. Mr. Hinchman bought all the properties, which include three farms and a mill.

Bomb For A Prince.

Warsaw, Russian Poland (By Cable).—A bomb was thrown at noon into a flat occupied by Prince Argutynski, director of the government schools, but the premises were not wrecked, but the Prince was not injured. The explosion caused the youth, succeeded in making his escape.

Railroad Company Pays Penalty.

Utica, N. Y. (Special).—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company sent a check for $3,314 to the United States District Court in this city in payment for penalties incurred in violation of the federal law, that relates to the use of airbrakes on freight trains.

AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Some Interesting Happenings Briefly Told.

Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, hints at important legal action in the matter of compelling unwilling witnesses to testify in the investigation of the Harriman interests.

Lumbermen in the Puget Sound region have petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish a uniform system of accounts, so that they are unable to obtain transportation of their products to Eastern points.

Irregularities in the purchase of land for the reclaiming of greenbacks, gold certificates and postage stamps are being investigated by United States Secret Service.

President Roosevelt expects to give active attention within the next two weeks to the German tariff question in addition to the Panama difficulty.

More than 20,000 recruits are wanted within the next few months to fill the Regular army to the maximum war army.

Report of the operations of the Rural Delivery Service up to March 31 shows 1,125 routes in operation.

The United States will, from time to time their efforts to effect a settlement of the Panama difficulty, secretly and the war.

Attorney General Bonaparte gave an opinion that the immigrants imprisoned in South Carolina last fall are here legally.

Charles Marcil, the deputy speaker of the House of Commons, has been called on President Roosevelt.

George Sorensen, a leading agent of Portland, Ore., testified against Representative Binger Hermann.

Senator Spooner denies that he has accepted a position as general counsel for the James J. Hill railroads.

Ambassador Bryce had a talk with Secretary Root about the Panama problem.

Mr. Meldrum, former inspector general of Oregon, used vigorous language in testimony in the trial of Binger Hermann, denying that he knew anything that would incriminate the defendant.

The executive branch of the government has abandoned all hope of finding any concessions to offer Panama to prevent application of maximum tariff rates on American products.

Charges have been filed at the Treasury Department accusing the Standard Oil Company of evading a duty on 20,000 cases of oil shipped to the Philippines in 1901.

Attorney General Bonaparte rendered an opinion to the effect that the Panama Canal zone is within the prohibition against immigrants.

The government will send more troops to Central American waters to protect the interests of American citizens. Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica are likely to join forces with Honduras and Nicaragua.

Under the new method of handling undelivered mail the dead letter branch of the Postoffice Department is returning all letters to senders when they can be identified.

Regis Henri Post, of Bay Port, L. I., has been selected as governor of the Island of Porto Rico.

James R. Garfield took the oath of office as secretary of the interior.

The President signed a recess appointment for District Judge James Wickersham, of Alaska.

MR. PERKINS PAYS THE NEW YORK LIFE

Reimburses It For Campaign Contribution.

GIVES HIS CHECK FOR $54,019.19.

Full Amount of the Contribution Made to the Republican Campaign Fund in 1904, With Interest—Again Declares He Was Acting Upon a Request of the Then President of the Company.

New York (Special).—George W. Perkins, former first vice president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and now a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has sent to the New York Life his personal check for $54,019.19 to reimburse the company for the Republican campaign contribution made from its funds in 1904, in connection with which Mr. Perkins recently was made defendant on a charge of larceny, announcement of the institution of the principal of $48,500 and interest at 5 per cent. from that time. Thereupon E. Ross Adgate, counsel for the New York Life, to whom Mr. Perkins, before leaving on a trip to the South, addressed a letter inclosing the check, stated that Mr. Perkins also gave out the letter.

In it Mr. Perkins declares that in dismissing the criminal proceedings against him the court intimated that the transaction complained of was one of proper corporate purpose. He accepts assurance that he was acting upon a request of the then president of the New York Life, and that he advanced the money for the campaign contribution in 1904, and says that when the then president of the company reimbursed him there was no thought in his mind that there was any personal advantages, but a belief that this was done for the best and broadest interests of the policyholders, both at home and abroad."

The letter follows:

"In 1904, at the request of the then president of the company, I advanced $48,500 as a payment on my half of the New York Life Insurance Company's share in the Republican National Campaign Committee. I did this with the understanding with the president that I should be reimbursed by the company when possible. Subsequently, I was so reimbursed. The payment was made with but not any thought on the part of the president or myself of personal advantage, but solely for the belief that it was for the best and broadest interests of the policyholders, both at home and abroad.

"In obedience to your criminal proceedings instituted against me for exacting reimbursement, I have always have intimated that the payment, and, therefore, the reimbursement was not for a proper corporate purpose. I, therefore return to the company the amount of money paid by it to me, inclosing herewith my check for $54,019.19 to cover principal and interest."

Jamestown And Liberty Bell.

Philadelphia (Special).—Mayor Weaver transmitted to the councils petitions from the Jamestown Exposition Company and the school children of Philadelphia asking that the authorities of Philadelphia to send the Liberty Bell to the Jamestown Exposition. Mayor Weaver suggested to councils that inasmuch as the bell is about to expire action on the petitions be deferred to await the outcome of the negotiations between the governor of Virginia requesting the authorities of Philadelphia to send the Liberty Bell to the Jamestown Exposition. The mayor informed councils that inasmuch as his term is about to expire action on the petitions be left to the next mayor, the judgment of his successor, Congressman Kinsel now in the race for nomination for the office of mayor on April 1.

William R. Hearst Ill.

New York (Special).—William R. Hearst is confined in bed at his home, according to an announcement, and his engagements for sometime to come have been cancelled. The editor's illness was made known when the Fourteenth Assembly District Brooklyn Independence League Club canceled a meeting at which he was to have spoken. Mr. Hearst recently contracted a severe cold.

Dynamite Kills Thirty-Five.

El Paso, Texas (Special).—Advices received from Chihuahua, Mexico, state that 35 men, women and children were killed at San Andoce, by the explosion of 500 kegs of dynamite. The explosion was caused by a careless smoker.

Brought On Heart Disease.

Bethlehem, Pa. (Special).—Papers naming him as a defendant in a suit for $10,000 were served on Charles M. Schwab, a prominent citizen of Nazareth. Knecht listened attentively and as he turned away he nervously pitched forward on his face dead. The suit was brought by a man whose son was drowned last summer in a swimming pool conducted by Knecht.

Sinks With Seven Men.

St. Johns, N. F. (Special).—A steamer has been sighted ashore and foundland for the past 48 hours, blocking railways and damaging shipping. An unknown barque was wrecked with a crew of seven men foundered on the north coast of the island, and all hands were lost. Two high gale drove three schooners seaward, and the crews were obliged to abandon the craft to save their lives.

Japanese Question Again.

Sacramento, Cal. (Special).—The Japanese question was again a topic in the California Senate, when Senator Caminetti's bill, providing for the discontinuance of separate schools for the Japanese shall be decided by a vote of the people in the city in which the separate school system was considered. The measure was defeated by a vote of 12 to 20, but Caminetti gave notice of reconsideration.

Art Treasures Burned.

London (By Cable).—Englemere Lodge, near Ascot, the residence of Sir William Miller, was burned, together with its contents, including many thousands of pounds worth of art treasures. Among the paintings destroyed were Zuchero's portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, valued at £2,000, and three Titians. Some priceless china and ancient Persian carpets were lost. The William's house in Aynhire was burned in 1882, causing a loss of £180,000.

MILLIONS FOR THE TRAINMEN

The Penny Compromises With Its Employes.

Philadelphia (Special).—The difficulties between the Pennsylvania Railroad and its trainmen, which for a time threatened to precipitate a strike, were settled Wednesday at a conference between General Manager Atterbury, of the Railroad, and the trainmen's grievance committee. Concessions were made by both the railroad and the trainmen.

The trainmen demanded the Pittsburg rate of pay and conditions of working in all yards east of Pittsburg and Erie. The rates for Pittsburg are 35 cents an hour for day conductors and 36 cents an hour for night conductors; 20 cents an hour for day and 31 cents an hour for night brakemen.

The railroad had offered to pay in all yards outside of the Pittsburg and Jersey City districts 23 cents for day and 34 cents for night conductors, and 18 cents for day and 29 cents an hour for night brakemen.

The railroad at the conference agreed to extend the Pittsburg rates to a district within a radius of about 45 miles of Pittsburg. The trainmen agreed to accept the rates proposed, subject to the approval of the specified sections. By the extension of the district in which Pittsburg rates will be paid to employes on the main line and West Pennsylvania road as far east as Blairsville intersection, the Allegheny Valley Division as far east as Kittanning, and the entire Kittanny yard, the entire Monongahela Division and the entire Conemaugh Division will hereafter be paid Pittsburg rates.

The agreement is to be put into effect by the extension of the Pittsburg yard district rate to Altoona, and all local employes of the Pennsylvania classed as trainmen, including those in the Altoona yard and road conductors, brakemen, flagmen and baggagemen in the east end of Pittsburg and Erie, is 16,000.

The railroad company, in an official statement issued, says that the increases it has granted to all employes on lines east of Pittsburg and Erie approximate an annual increase of $3,000,000 to $4,000,000.

The American Car & Foundry Company for the first three months ending January 31, earned net $2,267,232. The directors declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and ½ of 1 per cent. on the common.

A Fourth Street broker says five customers, all well-known men, have bought stocks in his office this week who have never traded there before. The broker thinks this is an indication that the public has been attracted by the low prices of high-class stocks and is beginning to come into the market.

There was very bullish talk on Wall Street on account of the belief that Harriman has clinched his hold on Reading. But even so pronounced a Harriman man as Mr. Hall didn't think it could hold its advance, and it didn't.

H. C. Frick owned a great block of Reading before he was elected a director of the company. Afterwards he sold most, if not all of it. His big buying this week may mean that he is merely taking back stock under 120 for which he received back 150.

DOINGS OF THE OLD DOMINION.

The Latest Virginia News Told in Short Order.

Alumni of the University of Washington and Lee have organized a club from Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, held a meeting to discuss the matter of a permanent memorial to the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee. A large number of other members of General Lee were also on hand. The meeting was largely a conference on ways and means. One suggestion was that the chair of American history at Washington and Lee be established and endowed. Among the speakers was Governor Swanson, and another was Dr. George H. Denny, president of Washington and Lee. The meeting was the outgrowth of a suggestion made recently by President Roosevelt, who said of Lee that he hoped the people of the country would commemorate his life deeds by the establishment at some great representative educational institution of the South of a permanent memorial.

The four-masted schooner William Neely, which recently stranded in Cape Lookout inlet with 12 feet of water in her hold, has been pumped out and floated by the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company. The schooner was bound from New York to Charleston.

Judge Keith in the Circuit Court at Staunton failed to agree with the jury of Kirby Stump, who, with Frank his brother, was on trial for being charged with stealing some 50 turkeys in November last.

The Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company has filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Portsmouth a general mortgage to secure the issue of $15,000,000 5 per cent. 20-year bonds, guaranteed by the Seaboard Air Line. Access and betterments and the acquisition of construction and equipment.

Judge J. W. Price, of Bristol, ordered that the local option election be held in that city April 22, to determine whether the saloons are to be closed.

Governor Swanson issued requisitions upon the governors of Alabama George Midgets, colored, who is wanted at Alexandria, and Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, upon James Smith, of the Alexandria jail, charged with murder, who escaped from Harrisburg, Pa. It is understood that the prisoner will be confined in either the Alexandria or Petersburg jail, as the Circuit Court of Alexandria against the murder, when the shooting occurred, was never held. A reward of $200 was offered by the city and state for the capture of the fugitive. The authorities will go for him.

The Carroll County Commissioners have appointed Agricultural Commissioners of the county almanhouse and farm.

The appointment is made of the engagement of Miss Kate Burwell Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Williams, of Orange, to Mr. Victor Williams, of Richmond. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's parents, at Orange Courthouse, on April 26.

The strike of the tinners employed by the Jamestown Exposition work at the Jamestown Exposition has been declared off and the men are again at work.

"NOTHING USELESS IS OR LOW."

No gifted toad behind a stone
Sit hoards some secret grace,
But every slug with midnight gone
Has left a silver trace.

No dullest eye, to beauty blind,
Uplifted to the base
But prove some hint in angel-kind,
Though lowliest and least.

—Ralph Hodgson.

THE "Second's" LOVE Affair

By Bernard Masters.

Ransome came up to me when we were two days out of port with a suppressed excitement on his face.

"Ned," he began, "have you on that pretty girl the skipper has with his charge? She's a regular peach. Fair hair, sky blue eyes, pearly teeth and a complexion like—"

I stopped him there. Dick simply couldn't help falling in love with every pretty woman he saw.

Dick was second officer of the Alfahlad, and I was the first. He was tall, slim and good-looking, and, to tell the truth, the girls were as fond over him as he was over them.

We were bound for Australia, and during the first few days of the voyage I noticed, and, in fact, I wonder nearly didn't notice, the open manner those two young beggars flirted at every opportunity. The skipper noticed it, I know; but he didn't care, for he had a beautiful way of relegating all of his responsibility. He would come to me and say: "Now, Mr. Grey, I place this matter in your hands. You manage it done correctly. I leave it entirely to you."

Then, if anyone bothered him about it, he would simply observe:

"Oh! you must see that officer. He has the matter in hand. I have nothing to do with it," and, in consequence, I had some lively times.

We were about half way through the trip when one morning the skipper came to me as I was taking my watch on the bridge.

"I wish to place the young lady, Miss Desmond, under your charge," he began, "and as I have other things to attend to, I wish you to look after her until we arrive at Melbourne, when she will be met by her future husband, Mr. Goldwin. I no-ticed you were rather partial to her, Mr. Grey, kindly step this way. This is the affair entirely in your hands."

Then, after asking one or two questions about the business of the ship, he left me.

As soon as my watch was over I determined to seek out both Dick and Miss Desmond, tell them what I was, and tell them straight the way I thought they were going on would have to stop.

It was fast growing dusk when I found Dick, and just as I passed a shaded corner of the deck I overheard voices. I didn't mean to stop to listen, but the sound of my own name caught my ear, and I turned to speak to him. Then they both sat, with their arms around each other's necks, like any boy and girl, and kissing each other.

"Yes, I am going to tell Ned!" cried Dick, in a whisper, "now we shall be right."

"Yes, dear. Mr. First," ex-claimed the girl, nearly hugging herself with joy, "you won't, you?"

I intended to tell them both that I simply should not help them to their love affairs themselves; and I tried to speak, but I found myself stammering out some-thing about Dick and Miss Desmond both jumped at me.

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"Ned, you don't, Ned!" said the girl, nearly hugging me with joy. "You know that Dick and I love each other, and that we are engaged, and how many chaps have kissed you for you?"

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"Shes!" exclaimed Dick, with wit-hering scorn. "You—you idiot, she's an angel. And, if you cannot think of anything else but kissing you had better shut up," and he rose to leave me.

"Stop!" said I. "I have one little suggestion to make. Directly we arrive in Aden I will give you leave to go ashore. Procure a special license, get married at once, and then can go and hang himself."

"Ned, you don't, Ned!" said Dick wringing my hand. "I knew you'd take it through. I'll go and tell Alice."

A little later on I was on deck talking in an attitude when Miss Desmond came up to me.

"I think you are a perfect dear, Mr. First," she cried, "and I'm glad to Dick I love you better than any one in the world. It is good of you to promise to help us."

I was not in a particular good humor just then. Trying to get a correct altitude with your sea horizon when some one is talking affable to you at the same time, and I hinted to her as much.

"Yes, I am going to help you to make fools of yourself," I answered. "You think you are now, after twelve months of cat-and-dog life, fit to get married and go to be bound. Dick has an awful temper, and I should say yours is just as bad.

"Well, I think you are very horrid," replied the girl, "and I don't think you one little bit, so there." Then she walked off in a huff and started to walk away; but swung round to Dick, and stamping her foot, she exclaimed:

"I've not got a nasty temper, and I think you are a horrid pig, and I don't think you know anything about girls' things at all, so there!"

That's the way it is, Mr. Editor, as your mind so help people, and they don't thank you for your pains.

Directly we arrived at Aden I found Dick off ashore to procure a license, and Miss Desmond with him. Then I went to the skipper and told him the matters concerning them.

He took the affair as I knew he would, and hardly seemed surprised.

"Well, I suppose I'd better do what me, Mr. Grey," said he. "You have the affair in hand, and must do as you think best in the matter."

At this moment I observed a man running along the wharf in the direction of the ship. He was a great, big, fierce-faced man, dressed in white ducks and a blue flannel shirt open at his head. He crossed the gangway and came aboard from one of the vessels in a state of suppressed excitement.

"This is the Desmond, I believe," he began. "I've come after my wife, that's to say the Allahbad, of course, to be sure, you're aboard of me. You're the captain, I believe," turning to me.

I disclaimed the honor, and pointed out the skipper, while a strange mixture of fear and anger crossed his face.

"Oh, how do you do, captain," he began. "Pleased to meet you. My name's Desmond, once in my life, and a silly, idiotic family arrangement. Her father is rather a poor sort of chap. Worship money and that sort of thing. But look here, Mr. Captain, you've got to compensate me for going out to my amount."

"You needn't worry another minute," I interrupted. "Miss Desmond is my chum, Dick Ransome, the second, is a fallen victim to love at sight, and he is off just now to procure a special license to be married."

"Bless me, dear sir, bless you," he exclaimed, and gulped my drink down in imitation of his own. "And here have I been for days and weeks in a perfect stew."

Then the absurdity of the whole business struck us and we both leaned back and laughed till the tears came to our eyes, and when Miss Dick found us as he came blundering into the affair entirely in your hands."

Well, I needn't tell you any more. Matters were explained to Alice and Dick, greatly to their overwhelming joy. I can assure you. Mr. Goldwin wanted them to wait and get married at Melbourne, which they did. He had brought a cheque for a few thousand pounds to start with and would accept a very substantial check for the finger I had in the pie.

I have since been a frequent visitor at Mr. and Mrs. Dick Ransome's house, and I am glad to say they have no more quarrels than the generality of married folks.—Pearson Weekly.

Corn Oil.

Within comparatively few years a considerable industry has been developed in converting oil from corn and replacing it on the market. In answer to a question from a subscriber who wishes to know to what extent oil is extracted from corn and sold for commercial purposes, it may be stated that 3,000,000 gallons of 5,000,000 gallons represent the annual product. The exact proportion extent for culinary purposes, is manufactured as a substitute for India rubber, is used as a lubricant and in the making of paints. The last Federal census report contains the statement that seventy-five per cent. or eighty per cent. of the amount of oil manufactured in the country is exported.

Writing us specifically on this subject, C. C. Crittenden, in charge of corn investigations, Department of Agriculture at Washington, says for the year 1905 the production of corn oil reached a value of $1,172,206. The product for the fiscal year 1905 were 3,108,917 gallons, valued at $1,172,206 than $900,000. In 1904, the business was done under more favorable conditions. In 1903 there was exported 3,778,000 gallons of corn oil valued at $1,467,493.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A Wonderful Fruit.

The Pensacola News contains an item about a wonderful fruit which has been discovered in Africa. We should be inclined to think it a creation of some reporter who had an ambition to rival Baron Munchausen, but the item goes on to give an account of the same fruit in the travels of some African explorer, whose name we do not remember at this time. According to his statement, it was a very useful fruit at times, enabling them to eat sour fruit which otherwise they could not swallow. It is also interesting as a dose of quinine, and states that it is yet unknown to civilized nations.

A wonderful fruit has been found in the neighborhood of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, in Africa. It has the power, says a reporter, to change the flavor of the most acid substance into a rich and sweet one. An official has found it effective after a dose of quinine, and adds that "if a lemon be sucked within an hour three hours of eating one of the fruits its acid flavor is entirely counteracted." The fruit resembles a small plum, with the seed invested in a thin, soft pulp, wherein lies the peculiar sweetening property.

Where Gems Are Plentiful.

"When a Kansas farmer loses a diamond he sends his chauffeur to town in a sixty horse-power automobile and has his loss reported to the police," says the Birmingham (Ala.) Herald. Don't believe it; he simply goes to the barn and picks out another diamond from the pile.—Washington Herald.

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